

Quid Novi

McGill University, Faculty of Law
Volume 24, no. 3 - October 7, 2003

IN RESPONSE TO RECENT
LACK OF INTEREST IN THE
QUID, WE'VE TAKEN A NEW
APPROACH TO
INCREASE
OUR SALES

INSIDE:
McGILL LEGAL
INFO CLINIC
UNDER INVESTIGATION
BY BARREAU
FOR HAVING GIVEN
"ADVICE"

THE QUID

PARENTAL
ADVISORY
EXPLICIT CONTENT

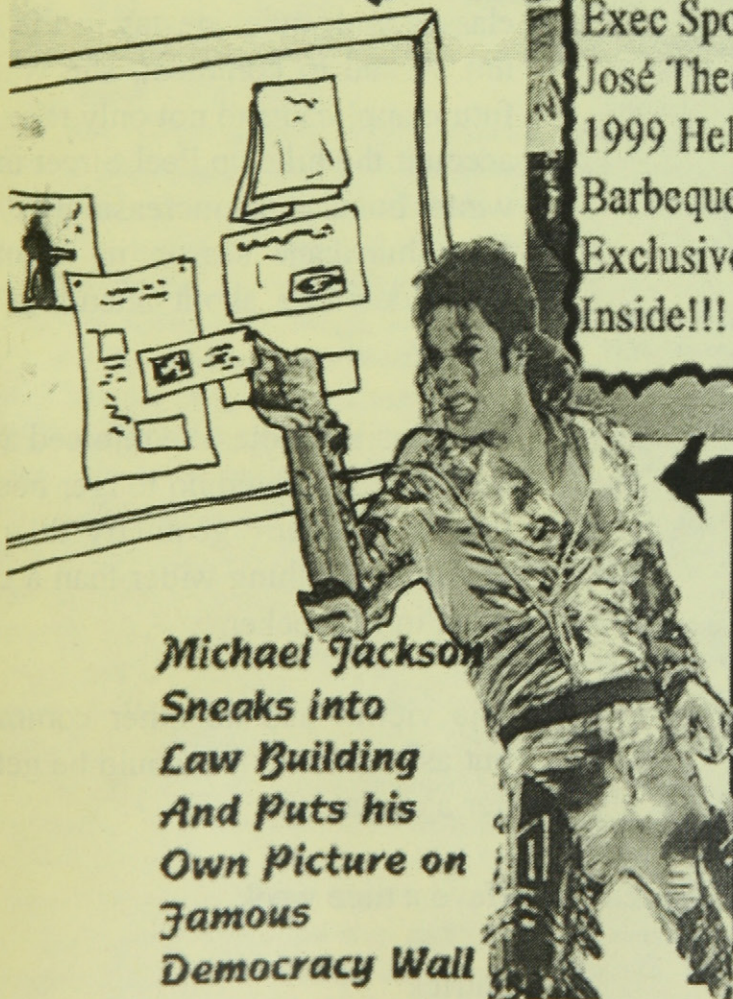
X-posed

Check your integrity
at the door!

Shocking News:
Members of LSA
Exec Spotted with
José Theodore at
1999 HellsAngels
Barbeque.
Exclusive Photos
Inside!!!



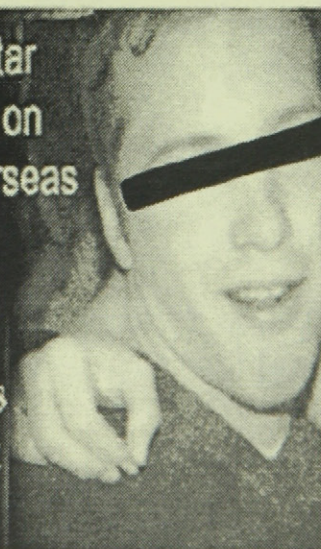
Michael Jackson
Sneaks into
Law Building
And Puts his
Own Picture on
Famous
Democracy Wall



Caught
by
NCDH
Security
Camera

Chico Resch Star
Arrested While on
Exchange Overseas
in Bizarre Sex
Scandal:

- "Chavais pas
qu'elle avait
13 ans!!!"



*Accuracy of the stories cannot be guaranteed.

Denis 2003

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Editor's Note...

Professor Sklar can rest assured. He was not the only victim of Hurricane Juan in Quebec. His backyard incident involving a mix of dead leaves, darkness and too much water was followed by an economically detrimental incident.

A couple hours after Juan hit the Maritimes, his effects were felt in the Faculty's (miniature-sized) locker room. The wind picked up a bicycle helmet, misplaced a beautiful lady's bracelet and destroyed a new Fujitsu laptop, forcing the owner to place 3 consecutive adds on Notice so as to recuperate her two lost items, and sell her now useless Cat-5 cable to make up for the loss.

The owner recuperated from this tormenting event by replacing morning classes with quiet siestas in the atrium. Asked to comment, she warned future applicants to not only take into account the hike up Peel Street in the winter but also the increasingly disastrous hurricane season in Montreal when deciding about attending this faculty.

On a positive note, she rejoiced at the fact that she would no longer need to resolve the daily geometry dilemma of fitting anything wider than a casebook in her locker.

The victim had no other comments but asked when she would be getting her agenda.

Have a nice week.

Patrick
& Fabien

Obiter Dicta

by Jason MacLean (Law I)

It seems I cannot even make it back from my semi-annual colonic in Vermont without the whole show going to pot (figuratively and literally). In a matter of hours Paul Martin, the Al Gore of the North, became de facto Prime Minister, über-dweeb Ben Mulroney is the national darling, Peter Hogg has retired, and The Economist declared Canada "rather cool." This last development makes me want to go postal. Canada Postal.

Have you seen the cover of last week's Economist? It announces "Canada's New Spirit" and features in the background a moose clad in sunglasses. Not even A.P. Herbert, let alone the likes of Lord Denning, could have ever envisaged a moose as an icon of cool - this patently fails the Reasonable Person Test. Perhaps the mass exodus from The National Post has finally found its way back to mother?

Not to worry, for The Globe and Mail, downtown Toronto's national newspaper, is already in full gush. In their editorial about an editorial, it notes that when a publication as "distinguished" as The Economist, which, it gives us to understand, if we did not already, is a "London-based" magazine, singles out for approbation our diminutive dominion, celebration is in order (who's up for a Greenland sojourn?). One can but wonder where the Globe editors went first, to Timmy's or straight to the beer store? Look for the MacKenzie Brothers to be knighted any day now and for Conrad Black to withdraw forthwith his threat to renounce his canuck status. I mean, a moose? Evidently Dudley Dolittle was unavailable.

In a globalised world, the Globe editors inform us after one too many timbits, a nation's success depends on what marketers call, brace yourself, its "brand." Let's all take a moment to absorb this profound insight. Now, with that "fact" in mind, the Globe tells us that the British have been trying to shed their image as "tea-sipping fuddy-duddies" and re-brand mother England as "Cool Britannia." Of course, some observers have pointed out to Tony Blair that war- and fear-mongering oil-starved obsequium to the Americans is most uncool indeed. Upon dispatching these critics to the bottom of the Thames, Blair's seditious ministers have

redoubled their branding efforts by producing a Hollywood movie that stars Hugh Grant as the Prime Minister to be closely followed by Hugh Grant's campaign to become Prime Minister "for real," if such a thing is still possible. Optimism runs high at Westminster that Grant and President Schwarzenegger will co-star beautifully and perhaps collaborate on a movie or six into the bargain.

What Canada can do to remain competitively cool The Economist does not say. While we wait impatiently for the Great Nepotism election battle of 2017 between Mulroney Jr. and Trudeau Jr., the Liberal party will launch its first publication of note since its popular and highly accessible Red Book, the monthly "Sheila Copps Living," sure to be a hit up and down the Q.E.W.

The Globe editors are quick to note, however, that marketing is not everything (everybody got that?). Far better to improve on the

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product, they slur. Now there's a meaty policy recommendation. Next the Globe will encourage Canadians to "think outside the box" - so long as the box is not full of timbits - and "leverage our assets." Yes, I understand we are presently stranded in a leadership vacuum. Canada is struggling with what de facto President Bush Sr. once called, back when Reagan was still the de facto president, "the vision thing," a most memorable locution. Notwithstanding the confusion attendant to the joint realisation of our latest identity crisis (no. 136) and the inscrutable news that we are suddenly cool (personally, I doubt we are ready for this), this is no time to invest in empty, impoverished market metaphors, which has not had a hit single since S.W.A.T.

Of course, The Economist would not be The Economist if it did not proceed to itemize our problems. But things are, I argue, far worse than our supposedly higher rate of taxation vis-à-vis the Americans (actually not higher at all when health care, or what is left of it, is accounted for). Our cities are in tatters, unemployment is unacceptably high, the half-party monopoly in national [sic] politics

is an embarrassment and even in Shawinigan public money continues to mysteriously "disappear". Furthermore, our health care system is on life-support (in Vermont), and public post-secondary education is on the endangered species list.

Which brings me, finally, to Noah Billick's thoughtful exploration in these pages of McGill Law's financing options, particularly his plan to buy us time by borrowing on the public markets. On its face, Mr. Billick's plan is very attractive, but it implies nevertheless some serious risks, risks we need to be fully cognizant of before we endorse such an initiative.

The first and foremost risk is risk itself. As a Faculty of Law, we must assess honestly just how much risk we are willing to assume, particularly in light of law's traditional reflex towards a rather risk-averse posture. Mr. Billick cites, inter alia, the University of Toronto as an example of a public university that has raised money by issuing debentures. Fresh from T-dot, however, I must report that U of T's experience on the rough open seas of the market has

precipitated a good deal of sea-sickness in the aftermath of recent substantial losses (ditto U.B.C). Investors qua investors are quick to point out that such losses are but short-term anomalies, but for better or for worse, university stakeholders view the matter rather differently. Indeed, even a steely-eyed bank-run dictatorship such as U of T is, when the chips are down, fiscally conservative and risk-averse, and short- versus long-term investment arguments fails to change minds so disposed.

This is not a dismissal of Mr. Billick's proposal, which is clearly made with the best of intentions. On the contrary, he has begun anew the dialogue on this matter and it is incumbent upon all of us to try to advance it.

But in so doing, let's proceed with caution regarding the assumptions we make and the metaphors we adopt. I'll close with an example: The concern that, absent substantial funding increases, McGill Law stands to lose its "best" professors - a close cousin of the brain-drain argument. A version of this argument was used to justify U of T Law's tuition hikes despite the fact that only one U of T pro-▶

fessor left the university for the USA during the 1990s, and he eventually returned; a few others left the faculty for other (lower-paying) Canadian schools.

But even if it is true that some McGill Law professors have migrated to Toronto or elsewhere, why automatically assume they were among the "best" McGill professors? Simply because they left, presumably for more money? And best at what? Research or research of a particular kind, or actual teach-

ing? Ask yourself who your favourite professors are. Now ask yourself if you know how many publications they have in "prestigious" international legal periodicals, and whether or not that number influences your choice. Bear in mind too that U of T Law is not suddenly "elitist" in any positive sense of the term simply because it granted some of its faculty members a pay raise underwritten by tuition increases. It's just more expensive.

This is but one of the many issues before

us. The larger challenge we face, I submit, is not simply to decide whether to privatize and thus become "McGill Cool" (or something else equally barbarous), or to remain public. The deficits we are currently running are real and problematic, but they are an opportunity, too, an urgent occasion to debate and decide what kind of law school we want and then work together to get it. Now that would be cool. ■

Right is Mike:

A Banner Year for Canada

by Michael Hazan (Law II)

2003 may go down as the worst year in recent Canadian history. Canada's Latin maxim, 'a mari usque ad mare' (from sea to sea) offers a perfect description of our country's woes this year, with disaster after disaster affecting almost all of our beloved provinces.

Beginning from West to East, British Columbia was hard hit this year not only by its drunk driving Premier but also by this summer's raging wildfires throughout the province's southern interior. Approximately 50,000 people were displaced from their homes and the final damages have been estimated at over \$200 million.

In May, it was Alberta's turn to do damage control after Bovine Spongiform

At least with the announcement of BSE, Canada's major disaster of the year was the second most important news item of the day. Of course, Ontario was besieged with SARS hysteria for weeks, causing our nation to look like idiots on the world stage. Rather than responding to national and world panic (which were likely overblown) by instituting quick measures, Canada failed PR 101 by telling the world that we didn't have any problems at all. Some Asian nations properly responded by promptly equipping airports with infra-red sensors monitoring body temperatures and putting their cities in a virtual lockdown so that the virus would not spread further. Canada's reaction resembled an Abbott and Costello routine with neither the provincial or federal governments wanting to take control of the situation. With the death toll around 40 and the tourism industry left in tatters, SARS made Canada look like a bunch of amateurs.

The latest devastation in Canada affected Eastern Canada, with Hurricane Juan ripping through Nova Scotia. Except for Gordie Campbell's Hawaiian holiday, all of the big issues discussed thus far have concerned natural catastrophes that the government has little control over. I only wish Canada could get off the hook so easily. A survey of this year would not be complete without a brief look at

our country's impotence among the 'international community'.

These past nine months have clearly demonstrated what a bit player Canada is in terms of foreign policy. Of course the US wanted Canada to join the so-called 'coalition of the willing' in order to pad their number of allies but they knew that Canada's involvement would be limited anyway. Leaving the controversial war in Iraq aside, Canada's foreign policy department failed its citizens time and time again in 2003. Bill Graham, our Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been unable

to get any answers out of both Iran and Saudi Arabia for their treatment of Zahra Kazemi and William Sampson, respectively. Kazemi, a photojournalist from Montreal, was murdered in Iran weeks ago and her body still remains under Iranian custody. While Canada did recall their ambassador, this is not nearly enough of a punishment for Iran's actions. As for Sampson, he was imprisoned in Saudi Arabia for two years on trumped-up charges of terrorism. He was incarcerated for a crime he did not commit, suffered through torture including being locked in solitary confinement with the lights on 24 hours a day. What did Canada do for so long while trying to secure his release? Further, now that we know for certain what suffering Sampson endured, Canada has been unable to pressure Saudi Arabia to admit to any wrongdoing. Canada's failure to react with economic sanctions on both of these countries shows how weak our government is. Other countries including Great Britain and the United States would surely have taken either economic or tactical measures to combat these blatant violations of international law. But truth be told, there is likely little our weak government can do to put pressure on our 'friends' in the Middle East. Besides, who would want to tamper with Canada's easy-going, good-guy image?

If this article finally woke you up from your summer vacation, don't despair as there may be hope for Canada in 2004. With new governments in Ontario, Quebec, and possibly Newfoundland and with the Premiers in PEI and Manitoba getting votes of confidence for new mandates, Canada could possibly embark on a new era of federalism. With JC gone, a new cooperative structure could be put into place after Paul Martin's February coronation and his inevitable election win in the Spring. Hopefully, a rejuvenated Federal government will help our ailing provinces respond to disasters and turn around a foreign policy department that has little or no ability to stand up for what's right on the world stage. ■

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Encephalopathy (BSE) struck the cattle industry. BSE is commonly known as 'Mad Cow Disease', but rather than being barbequed by Professor Sklar, I'll stick to the more innocuous 'BSE'. The problem with BSE is that once a country is known to have it, it can take years to re-establish a solid international reputation. Alberta has the largest cattle industry in Canada, producing roughly 40% of the nation's beef, and as soon as the United States put restrictions on our beef exports, the writing was on the wall that the stigma of BSE is going to last a long time.

Letter to the Editor

Mr. Will's article 'Such a Privilege to be Here' (September 16th, 2003) is insightful and unapologetic look at the collective complacency of the ivory tower is a thought provoking piece that forces even those of us in the so called "humanitarian professions" to be more aware of the prestige and power inherent in our presence at this "bastion of higher learning". Even down in the relatively unpolished economy of the social work building, where laptops and palm pilots are almost unheard of, every day that we enter the building is another day of unacknowledged privilege. Neither lawyers or social workers are expected to give up the opportunity they have been given in higher education, but it is not unthinkable that we should begin to see ourselves merely as advocates for those who have not been as fortunate, to be only one of the many hands that build the podium from which every person's unique voice is heard. The hardest journey of all is the one within ourselves, but if we do not go within, we go without. Has the jury reached a verdict?

Zohreen Murad
(Masters in Social Work)

Micturating into the Prevailing Breeze

Canada and the *Charter*, Part 3 of 7: The *Charter* Comes to the Rescue....

by Daniel Moure (Law III)

The most impressive victories under the *Charter* have been in reference to women and homosexuals, but even here the record is mixed, and the importance of some of these victories can be exaggerated. In two *Morgentaler* cases, the Supreme Court decriminalized abortion and struck down Saskatchewan legislation prohibiting abortions. These are undeniable victories for women. But the Court's increased protections for the criminally accused have adversely affected women. To cite only one example, the Supreme Court in *Seaboyer* struck down s. 276 of the Criminal Code, which was a key aspect of the rape-shield law. The rape-shield law had been intended to protect victims in sexual assault cases from cross-examination, and therefore from having their own sexual histories introduced as evidence. Certainly there can be no easy way to balance the rights of the accused and of victims of sexual assault. Granting this difficulty, it is unclear why the judiciary's balancing of competing interests should take precedence over Parliament's.

The court's emphasis on formal over substantive equality has led to other less positive rulings for women. In *Schachter*, for example, a father challenged a provision of the Unemployment Insurance Act that granted maternity benefits. In the case of natural parents, mothers were entitled to a maximum of 15 weeks of maternity benefits, but fathers

were excluded from the equivalent "paternity benefits." In the case of adoptive parents, however, the parents could divide the 15 weeks of benefits between them as they wished. Schachter's lawyer claimed that this provision discriminated against his client, who was a natural father. The Supreme Court agreed and declared the provision invalid. The federal government amended the provision to bring it into line with the equality requirements of the *Charter* -- by reducing everyone's benefits equally, to a maximum of 10 weeks.

Without a doubt, the *Charter's* most consistently positive record has been in relation to discrimination against homosexuals. Though the Supreme Court held that same-sex partners were not entitled to a spousal allowance under the *Old Age Security Act*, it also held that Alberta was required to include sexual orientation as a ground of discrimination in its *Human Rights, Citizenship and Multiculturalism Act* and that Ontario could not preclude homosexuals from claiming spousal support benefits under the *Family Law Act*. Most importantly, courts in Quebec, British Columbia, and Ontario have recently declared that the exclusion of homosexuals from the institution of marriage is unconstitutional.

These last three decisions are important, but their significance can be exaggerated. By 1999, 53 per cent of Canadians supported gay

marriage. By 2001, 75 per cent of Canadians believed homosexuals should have the same rights as heterosexuals, and 65 per cent believed that such rights should include the right to marry. Even taking into account the potential inaccuracies of public opinion polls, it is clear that same-sex marriage, though controversial, is supported by a substantial percentage of the Canadian population. The judges in the British Columbia case recognized the increasing public acceptance of gay marriage, and they based their decision partly on the argument that "[c]ivil marriage should adapt to contemporary notions of marriage...."

Though Parliament passed legislation in 2000 reconfirming a heterosexual definition of marriage, it seems likely that mounting public pressure would have led to the legalization of same-sex marriage within a short period even if there had not been a *Charter*. In the most recent polls, approximately the same percentage of the population is in favour of same-sex marriage as is opposed. But most of those opposed tend to be older, male, and residents of the Prairie provinces. Those in favour tend to be under the age of 35 and concentrated in the major metropolitan centres, meaning that support is likely to increase as the population ages. And the metropolitan provinces have always had more influence in Canadian policy decisions than the hinterland provinces. But with the existence of judi-▶

cial review under the *Charter*, the federal government can simply delegate controversial issues such as same-sex marriage to the courts. Now that three lower courts have declared the prohibition of same-sex marriage unconstitutional, the federal government has decided not to appeal the rulings to the Supreme Court.

The courts' record regarding discrimination against homosexuals and women demonstrates that courts tend to recognize discrimination once the majority has recognized it. And if majority public opinion is a basis for

recognizing discrimination against minorities and other vulnerable groups, one must wonder why we need a *Charter* at all, unless it is to protect society from the most threatening collectivity of all-workers. ■

Next week: Part 4, The Judiciary v. Workers.

Sources:

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About Saint-Laurent Boulevard

by Sophie Beecher (Law IV)

In last week's Quid, Michael Rowland claimed to burst Jeff Roberts bubble by arguing that the following proposition is misguided: "St. Laurent Boulevard ... epitomizes all that's glorious and venerable about our city." According to Mr. Rowland, St. Laurent ought to be avoided by all those who seek the true Montreal experience. Even though his suggestions to engage in active participation in Quebec society are all very good, he perhaps should revise his perspective on St. Laurent, which, by the role it has played in the development of both the city of Montreal and its ethnic communities, is indeed a glorious tribute to the richness of the city. The Anglophone part of St. Laurent, situated between Sherbrooke St. and Pine St., is but a minute fraction of the Boulevard, and I have an inkling that Mr. Roberts was not talking about those few blocks of lame bars and trendy stores when he was referring to the richness of the Boulevard. On the contrary, I think he might have been referring to that very strip of establishments when he was decrying the falling state of the Main.

Here is why all students seeking the true Montreal experience should begin their journey on the Main to get a feel of what the city has been, and is today.

Saint-Laurent was one of the first roads to lead outside the fortified walls of Montreal in 1730. When "Chemin Saint-Laurent" finally poked through, Montreal went from being a mercantile colonial development to being a city. Already in 1792, the limits of the city were pushed all the way up to Duluth St and St. Laurent represented the administrative border between the east and west territories of Montreal, a role it is still playing today by creating a divide between two radically dif-

ferent societies and cultures. In 1801, when it was decided that the fortified walls were to be demolished, St Laurent was already the major urban artery of the city, with two story houses and stores built on either side of it. The urban sprawl that ensued grew from Main, as countless ethnic groups found their way up St. Laurent from the Old Port.

Saint-Laurent is at the origin of the first suburb, le Plateau Mont-Royal, as well as others such as the Mile End (or Saint-Louis du Mile End, situated at approximately 1 mile up the hill from the old city walls) and Outremont. Brits form the Isles as well as Francophones coming from the adjoining countryside all arrived by the way of St. Laurent and established themselves each on a side of the Boulevard, creating a linguistic divide as well. The Irish went all the way up to present day Jean Talon. In 1911, the Jewish community, which aligned itself with the Main, counts 30 000 people. Two institutions, one that sadly closed its doors last year and one that still thrives today with the reputation of being the best smoked meat shop in town, Warshaw grocery store and Schwartz's (3895), are tributes to the importance the Jewish community played in the development of the Main. Between 1894 and 1911, many Chinese immigrants established themselves in the lower part, which is now known as Chinatown. In 1953, the first Portuguese immigrants arrived in Montreal and later developed a thriving community along St. Laurent, of which Jano restaurant (3883), and Charcuterie-Delicatessen Moreira & Fils (a must for grilled sardines and corn bread) (4355) are proud establishments. The Italians, already numbered at 4000 in 1905, went all

the way up to Jean Talon in order to find cheap rents and land to grow vegetables for domestic consumption.

When the industrial revolution hit the city, a very lucrative textile industry established itself on the Main, which explains all those old manufactures that are still present today, as well as all of those old clothing shops, tailors, and sewing machine repair shops.

We shouldn't forget that the lower part of the Main was one of the hot spots for the Tavernes, those drinking establishments reserved for men until the 1970s in Quebec, and frequented by the French Canadians, who often ended their evening with a friendly brawl. The city's Red Light district was also close by in the little side streets on the east side of St. Laurent.

When "Chemin Saint-Laurent" finally poked through, Montreal went from being a mercantile colonial development to being a city.

Finally, the Main played an important role in the development of the arts with its Monument National where many famous Quebec artists have performed, its countless theatre companies and dance companies, and the influence it had on both Mordecai Richler and Michel Tremblay's books as well as on Leonard Cohen's songs. Today, St. Laurent is where the Ex Centris can be found, a cinema that plays independent films from all over the world, as well as Softimage, a company which has helped produce special effects for many of our favorite Hollywood blockbusters. ►

Condemning Intellectual Masturbation

by Karine Péloffy (Law II)

I'll get crucified for this.

So, I succeeded in getting your attention with the word masturbation! Perhaps a good start would be in defining two components of this article's subject in a legal context.

1) Intellectual: I assume that since we all got to law school, we've all made good use of the mental abilities to which this refers.

2) Masturbation: In this case, the layman's definition is pretty obvious to everyone (if it's not, one should seriously consider reducing the focus on #1). The main elements are as follows:

- a. It's a purely individual sport
- b. It requires absolutely no communication or sharing of the (e) motions involved
- c. It doesn't amount to any advancement of a socially important issue or purpose.
- d. In small doses it constitutes a healthy component of human behavior, but an overdose results in a waste of a person's most precious resource. Once again, law is always about balancing.

Basically, intellectual masturbation is the act of engaging in a pointless but voluble elocution for the sole purpose of sounding bril-

liant and seeking self-satisfaction in the public context. This action is practiced in many areas of law school, for example:

1) In class. Here, there are 3 possibilities:
a. Re-phrasing a view already established by your professor, either from a previously published article or your upper-year friend's course summary.

Basically, intellectual masturbation is the act of engaging in a pointless but voluble elocution for the sole purpose of sounding brilliant and seeking self-satisfaction in the public context.

b. Expressing a personal opinion that doesn't further any dissemination of information or the class discussion.

c. Pretending to strongly disagree with a prof for the sole purpose of being considered the rebel/anti-conservative genius. Side note: this is an overplayed character in American college movies.

2) In the quid (oops...here I am...)

3) In organized clubs. These offer the perfect opportunity to show off new sporting techniques and share common practices.

Lest you assume I am pointing a finger at the right-leaning, corporate-oriented people at McGill who don't run away from the firm

lawyers at Coffee House, think not. My criticism goes to both sides of the political spectrum in this Faculty. In fact, left-wing brains are the worst abusers of intellectual masturbation because they do it in an undercover, subtle way. These students try to hide personal flattery under their self-created role as the beholder of Good Morals.

There are good debates going on in this Faculty, but intellectual masturbation has effectively alienated very competent people from these debates because

they have no desire to jump into the ring merely to start wacking off.

Instead, good ideas simply remain unheard. I am convinced the best ideas are often the simplest (and also the ones most likely to result in real positive action, but that's another issue.) So, my message to these unheard, silent thinkers is this: go on and speak out!!! Even if your vocabulary doesn't regularly consist of 10-letter words, or your French accent is obvious when YOU make the effort to use the majority's language. And for the wankers, my message is this: look up the word "intercourse". ■

(Saint-Laurent, cont'd)

If you take a walk on St-Laurent Boulevard, make sure you do not miss the following places: Boulangerie Nouveau Samos (for its awesome Greek pastries) (4379), Charcuterie Fairmount (Hungarian sausages, mmm...) (3833), Slovenia (for meats of all kinds) (3653), Épicerie Segal (to witness total chaos) (4001), Fruiterie Simchas (a small épicerie which has been run by Simcha and Fanny Leibovich for over 50 years) (3953), Libreria Espanola (Spanish books AND Spanish food all in the same place) (3811), Patati Patata (a burger and fries for under 4\$) (4177), and Coco Rico (Half a roasted chicken and potatoes for under 5\$!!!) (3907). Saint Laurent is also home to the

Spanish, Portuguese and Hungarian social clubs of Montreal. Check out Centre D'Escomptes Star (3652B) and J. Schreter Inc. (4358) for clothes and retail "the old way".

And while you're at it, spend a few pennies in these places, so that no more of them have to close their doors, like Warshaw and La Vieille Boulangerie Saint-Laurent had to do last year. Maybe this will encourage the new to blend in with the old, creating a new "state of the Main". Hey, it may even be as glorious as the old. ■

(Most of these fun historical facts were gleaned in a book entitled "Saint-Laurent: La Main de Montreal" by Pierre Anctil, Éditions du Septentrion, 2002).

Submit to the Quid!

deadline is Thursday at 5pm
quid.law@mcgill.ca

Jeux'Ridiques 2004

En 2004, les Jeux seront à Halifax, du 7 au 11 janvier.

Les Jeux'Ridiques sont un rassemblement d'étudiants en droit de partout au pays. Ces étudiants participent à de nombreuses activités et compétitions académiques, sportives et sociales, tout au long de ces quatre jours.

L'HÔTEL

Le Casino Nova Scotia Hotel, qui longe l'océan dans le port de Halifax, est réservé pour nos délégués et se prépare à vous accueillir en janvier 2004!

- o Hôtel quatre étoiles, quatre diamants.
- o Situé au coeur du centre-ville, à quelques pas de nombreux restos et brasseries.
- o Comportant quatre restaurants sur le site.
- o Un bar 24-heures et un casino.
- o Une salle de bal somptueusement décorée pour notre banquet de clôture.

LE SOCIAL

- o Mercredi Soir: Cérémonie de Bienvenue à la salle McInnes suivie par une fête au nouveau Pub Grawood. Venez entendre la musique locale de Rob Cook et par la suite, les rythmes de D.J. Tom.
 - o Jeudi Soir: Le rally brasseries! Les équipes débiteront au Lower Deck, en face de l'hôtel, pour ensuite se rendre au Split Crow, Maxwell's Plum, Pitchman's et au Ale House, terminant la soirée au Pacifico's ou au Liquordome.
 - o Vendredi Soir: Soirée de musique en direct avec les Mellowtones ou Signal Hill, probablement au Liquordome.
 - o Samedi Soir: Cérémonie de Clôture dans les salles de bal du Casino.
- N'oubliez-pas de tenter votre chance au casino à la fin de chaque soirée!

LA COMPÉTITION ACADÉMIQUE

Le Juge en Chef Constance R. Glube a très généreusement accepté de juger les plaidoiries et nous vous informerons de l'identité des autres juges au fur et à mesure que nous recevrons leurs confirmations.

LA COMPÉTITION SPORTIVE

Les sports au centre sportif Dalplex seront les suivants: basketball, volleyball, soccer l'interieur, hockey cosom, hockey sur glace, badminton, Frisbee ultimate interieur, et ballon-chasseur.

PRIX

\$250 pour l'inscription et approx. \$250 pour le transport = \$500

AVANT COMMANDITAIRES

PLUS D'INFORMATIONS

Il y aura une session des renseignements

CE JEUDI le 9 octobre à 16h00 dans la salle 101

ou envoyez un courriel: vp-athletics.lsa@mail.mcgill.ca

Law Games 2004

**Hosted by Dalhousie University in Halifax, Nova Scotia
January 7 - 11th, 2004**

Max number is 750 for all the schools, that means delegations have to be capped at 100 per team.

ACCOMMODATIONS

The Casino Nova Scotia Hotel is a Four Star, Four Diamond accommodation.

- o Central location: Right in the heart of downtown Halifax, and steps away from many pubs and restaurants.
- o Four restaurants on Hotel premises.
- o A 24-hour bar and casino.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Wednesday night: opening Ceremonies at the McInnes Room with following party at the new Grawood Pub.

Come and enjoy the vocal talents of local singer Rob Cook and the stylings of D.J. Tom.

Thursday night: The Halifax pubcrawl experience! The teams would start out at the Lower Deck, right across from the Casino Hotel, and work their way through the Split Crow, Maxwell's Plum, Pitchman's and the Ale House, ending up at either Pacifico's or Meryll's.

Friday night: Live Music night with either the Mellowtones or Signal Hill, probably at the Liquordome.

Saturday Night: Closing banquet in the sumptuous ballrooms of the Casino Hotel. Remember, following all of these events, we expect to see the delegates trying their luck out at the Casino!

ATHLETICS

Sports will be basketball, volleyball, indoor soccer, floor hockey, ice hockey, badminton, indoor ultimate frisbee, and dodgeball at the Dalhouse University Dalplex.

ACADEMICS

The major academic event is the Moot Competition. Dalhousie Law Professors have helped to develop a problem and Chief Justice Constance R. Glube has offered to judge the moot.

FEES

\$250 registration, approx. \$250 transportation = \$500

THIS IS BEFORE ANY FUNDRAISING

MORE INFO

There will be an info session

THIS THURSDAY at 4pm in room 101

or email vp-athletics.lsa@mail.mcgill.ca

HRWG Workshop on Welfare Rights

by Adam Di Stefano (Law I)

We're now well into the semester, and whether you're a seasoned law school veteran or a green rookie, you've probably got the impression by now that things seem to have settled down and that you can finally begin to develop a routine. While you're trying to find time to fit in the readings, the assignments, and yet more readings, you'll probably want to take time out to fit in some extra-curricular stuff as well. Aside from Coffee House, there's also a ton of clubs that you can get involved in. Some require more commitment than others and some may seem tailor-made for you, while others just won't seem to fit. With the number of available options out there, I am going to allow myself to make a respectful suggestion.

The beginning of a new year means the beginning of a series of new Human Rights Workshops. These workshops are organized by the Human

Rights Working Group (HRWG) who bring in guest lecturers. The topics could pertain to almost anything that could be regarded as touching the Human Rights realm.

The first workshop this year was held on Wednesday, September 24th and dealt with the topic of Welfare Rights in Quebec. A guest speaker from Project Genesis was invited to speak a little bit about the details of the welfare system in general, Project Genesis' role in the community and personal experiences relating to certain individual cases.

Project Genesis is a Montreal community organization that allows volunteers "to work to promote social justice and defend the rights of low-income people." Genesis has a storefront where anyone can drop in to get information with their goal to improve accessibility to social, government and community services.

The workshop touched on several key aspects of Quebec's welfare program in the past three decades. As a mainly informational session, it proved to be educational and eye opening at the same time.

Welfare in Quebec has, in the past, also

gone by the name of, "l'aide au dernier recours." It is the last ditch solution for those who can't, for a number of reasons, get paying work. In the past several years the government has spent much of its energy simply trying to determine the deserving recipients versus the undeserving.

Many efforts have been made over the years to get welfare recipients to work. Basically, in 1989, Bill 37 separated people into two groups: able and unable to work. People in the able category of this overly simple categorization scheme were forced to work in special programs, and if they did not, they were heavily penalized. In addition, Bill 37 introduced non-indexation (rates were no longer indexed to inflation).

Assume that you are on welfare and are receiving \$545 per month. Create a budget that you must divide among rent, hydro, food, transportation, personal care, clothing, recreation, household maintenance and insurance. Remember that if you receive gifts from friends you are penalized. If you have too much in terms of savings you are penalized. If you own a house of a certain worth, you are penalized according to that house's worth.

The able category was divided into four sub-categories based on a person's willingness to participate in work programs that determined the amount a person would receive. These four categories in ascending order of payment were: non-participant, unavailable, available and participant.

An interesting part of the sub-divisions was exactly who was placed in which category. If a person was looking for work, and was honest and mentioned this in his/her interview, s/he was placed into the non-participant category. In addition, people who were willing to participate in the work programs, but for whom there were no jobs available were placed in the available category and penalized vis-à-vis the participants. As of 1989, people in the non-participant category were receiving \$480 per month, down from \$517 before Bill 37.

In the early 1990's the court of public opinion decided that welfare fraud was a huge problem. Media coverage went to an all-time high. Huge crackdowns were demanded. One study that showed that the rate of fraud within the welfare system was similar to that

within multinational corporations didn't get quite as much publicity.

On another note, it is a well-known fact that Canada has a relatively open-door policy to immigration and one of the most popular avenues for immigrants is the country's Reunification of Families policy. By this policy, any member of immediate family can be sponsored by a Canadian citizen and come into the country. Immigrants who came in through this policy used to be able to receive welfare payments. In the mid-1990's, political pressure made 'zero-deficit' a priority. This meant cuts in a number of areas. These cuts eventually filtered down to the welfare program and immigrants who came to Quebec through the auspices of the Reunification of

Families policy could no longer receive welfare. The bigger problem from this came from the fact that this cut was made retroactively.

S p o n s o r s

would be forced to reimburse to the federal government the entirety of welfare payments made to their charges. A class action suit was filed on the part of the sponsors, and seven years later, the suit is still waiting to be heard.

In 1997, family allowances were set up instead of welfare for children, and the end result was more bureaucracy. Students are ineligible at all times to receive. Further, you need to have official status in the country. Refugees receive benefits on a completely different scale. The guide to welfare is contained in an actual binder and is written in legalese. The inaccessibility of welfare is the problem that Project Genesis strives to remedy.

Before I end this article, I would like to invite you all to attempt a short exercise that we did in the workshop. Assume that you are on welfare and are receiving \$545 per month (the current rate for a single person without "employment limitations"). Now, create a budget that you must divide among rent, hydro, food, transportation, personal care, clothing, recreation, household maintenance and insurance. When doing this remember ►

that if you receive gifts from friends you are penalized. If you have too much in terms of savings you are penalized. If you own a house of a certain worth, you are penalized according to that house's worth.

After four weeks of law school, I can honestly say that the workshop was the most educational two-hour period I've experienced yet. So, if human rights interest you, or even if just a particular topic interests you, drop by a workshop. Times are always posted on Notice Board as well as around New Chancellor Day Hall. If you like what you see, perhaps you'll begin to attend regularly;

and if it so strikes you, you could even go ahead and inquire about the multitude of ways to get involved with the HRWG, whether it be through organizing workshops, writing advocacy letters, participating in the legal outreach program, or a number of other possibilities.

If you're interested in more info about the HRWG, you may want to check out their little corner of the web: <http://humanrights.law.mcgill.ca/>. Thanks for reading, and have a good semester. ■

Report on the First John Humphrey Human Rights Workshop Series

by the HRWG workshop coordinators

On Wednesday September 24th, the Human Rights Working Group had the pleasure of listening to Esther Torjman, Coordinator of Individual Services at Project Genesis. She focused on the shortcomings of the employment assistance system in Quebec. Esther began by discussing the evolution of welfare legislation, from its inception through the Social Aid Act of 1970, to its re-emergence as "Employment Assistance" in 1996.

The discussion traced the early 1990's media campaign that over-dramatized the amount of fraud committed in the welfare system, warping the reality of the people living on welfare by portraying many of them as living a life of luxury.

Another highlight included discussion of the early 1990's backlash against providing welfare to immigrants who sponsored family members to come to Quebec. As part of the "deficit zero" strategy, the government applied retroactive legislation that billed immigrants on welfare who had sponsored family members for sums as large as \$50,000.

Finally, there was a discussion on the new system that took effect in 1996. In this system, both refugee claimants and children were taken out of the employment assistance program and it has become more bureaucratic, cumbersome and punitive (i.e. the federal-

ly-imposed \$150 penalty for welfare recipients who refuse to take a certain job).

The skills-building exercise was, as always, the highlight of the workshop. Esther had us fill out an EA monthly budget. To say the least, the monthly payments for an individual person on \$545/month barely covered expenses for housing considering the nature of the current Montreal housing market.

In all, the session was very informative and it revealed how the current EA structure perpetuates a cycle of poverty, and makes EA recipients dependent on the system. Esther's experience as a practitioner was invaluable and we benefited tremendously from her visit.

Project Genesis is a community-based organization working in the realm of welfare and poverty law in the Cote-des-Neiges area. Among other things, it houses a store-front walk-in legal aid clinic for community residents. McGill law students have been actively involved with Genesis for years as volunteers and as part of the legal clinic course.

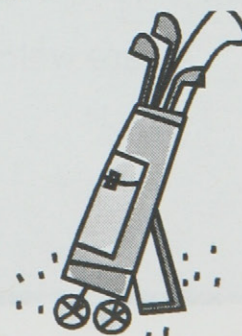
We hope to see you all at the next workshop in October when the speaker will be Richard Dicker from Human Rights Watch. More news will follow shortly in The Quid! ■

9th Annual LSA Golf Classic Once Again A Success

by Stephen Panunto
(VP Athletics)

The skies were smiling on the faculty two weeks ago as the annual faculty golf tournament managed to avoid the wrath of Isabelle on the links at Golf Dorval. Forty-plus students, alumni and lawyers enjoyed a near perfect day of gold, dinner and door prizes. The foursome of Jason Crelinsten, Andrew Tischler, Ken McKay and a person not resembling Lisa Kisber tied a foursome of "semi-pro" golfers from Heenan Blaikie for a tournament best seven under par 65. As in every year, players from all the years - and all golfing calibers - played together for fun and to get to know each other. From the longest drive champ, Amy Skinner, to those who stepped on to the course for the first (or fifth) time, everyone managed to have a good time.

Thanks to everyone who participated and made this activity once again a success. And special thanks to our sponsors: Robinson Sheppard Shapiro, for sponsoring the Longest Drive competition, and everyone else who contributed door prizes: Borden Ladner Gervais, Biodome de Montreal, Carlos & Pepes, WestlawECarswell, Heenan Blaikie, Lindaz, Musée Stewart, Musée Pointe-à-Callière, and the Law Students Association. ■



**McGill Faculty of Law, McGill School of Environment,
and Environmental Law McGill,
in cooperation with the David Suzuki Foundation,**

invite you to attend a speaking engagement and book launch with

David R. Boyd,

**author of
Unnatural Law: Rethinking Canadian Environmental Law and Policy
(UBS Press, 2003),**

on Friday, October 17, 11:30-12:30, in 3644 Peel, NCDH, RM. 201.

David Boyd is an environmental lawyer, a Research Associate with the POLIS Project on Ecological Governance, and an Adjunct Professor at Simon Fraser University. He is also the former Executive Director of the Sierra Legal Defence Fund.

In Unnatural Law, Boyd explores the reasons why some environmental laws and policies in Canada foster progress while others fail and lays out a practical action plan for the federal government to create and implement policies that will ensure a sustainable future for future generations.

The first chapter of Unnatural Law may be accessed at www.ubcpress.ca/unnaturallaw.

**NOUVEAU COURS!
RÉUNION MERCREDI LE 8 OCTOBRE!**

This is an invitation to students to participate in the designing of a possible
student-led seminar,

to be held next year or next semester. The meeting will take place at

7pm on Wednesday Oct. 8th, in room 403 at Thompson House.

All are welcome to bring their ideas and suggestions. This is an initiative of the

McGill Radical Legal Community.

INFORMATION SESSION TUESDAY OCT. 7TH : FUNDING OF EDUCATION/ STUDENT DEMONSTRATION

On October 9th, 2003 at 2pm, students will demonstrate in favour of maintaining a freeze on post-secondary tuition in Québec.

There will be an information session on Tuesday October 7th in the Moot Court at 1:00pm for all interested students. Topics covered will include:

- Le financement de l'éducation au Québec en général
- La Commission parlementaire sur l'avenir des universités
- Les efforts récents de la Fédération étudiante universitaire du Québec (FÉUQ) et de l'AÉUM (SSMU), dont nous sommes tous membres
- Le travail de notre Comité ad-hoc sur le financement de la faculté, et la résolution adoptée en assemblée générale l'an passé
- Vos questions et commentaires

Pour tout autre renseignement, veuillez contacter :

Pascal Zamprelli : president.lsa@mail.mcgill.ca

Pierre-Olivier Savoie : vp-external.lsa@mail.mcgill.ca

Alexandra Law : vp-clubs.lsa@mail.mcgill.ca

Love, Law and Politics: Perspectives on the Marriage Debate

Honorable Hedy Fry M.P. on October 8 from 4:30PM-5:30PM in the Moot Court

Prof. Margaret Somerville on October 9 from 4PM-5PM in the Moot Court

Prof. Shari Brotman on October 15 from 4:30PM-5:30PM in the Moot Court

Come and be part of the debate!

Sponsored by: Thomas Moore Society, LEGALE McGill Outlaw and Contemporary Canadian Issues/ Questions contemporaines canadiennes

Assistant Dean
Bélanger
will offer an

INFORMATION SESSION ON EXCHANGE PROGRAMMES

Wednesday, October
15, 2003
12h30 - 14h00
Moot Court

CPO Newsletter

October 3d, 2003

CPO Newsletter, October 3rd, 2003

Bonjour à tous!

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1) POSTINGS (FELLOWSHIPS, ALUMNI, HUMAN RIGHTS, GOVERNMENT, SUMMER, CONTRACT, RESEARCH ASSISTANT)

****Research Assistant(s): Health Law & Ethics (Autumn-Winter 2003-04):**
Applications are invited for research assistants in projects involving health law, human research ethics law, biotechnology, bioethics and the law.

Students with experience and course work in health law, applied ethics, biotechnology, bioethics, human rights law, health policy, are particularly encouraged to apply. The ideal candidate will have demonstrated experience that draws constructively on some of these areas. The projects require advanced research and writing skills and rigorous

interdisciplinary analysis. Work shall begin as soon as possible in early October, on part-time basis (e.g. 7-15 hrs/wk) or on a project basis. A number of projects are involved. Those whose candidacy is of interest will be asked to provide a writing sample. In the meantime, please submit a CV and covering letter that outlines relevant experience to: D. Jones, fax: 279-7483; email: Derek.jones@mcgill.ca; dijmtl@sprint.ca.

****Access to Justice and Law and Governance Fellows:** The Public Interest Law Initiative (PILI) is a center for learning and innovation that advances human rights principles through assisting in the development of a public interest law infrastructure in Central and Eastern Europe, Russia and Central Asia. PILI was launched by Columbia Law School in 1997 with the support of the Ford Foundation and recently established a new headquarters in Budapest. PILI also maintains a small office at Columbia University in New York.

PILI is seeking two individuals from the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and/or the former Soviet Union (the "region") with lawdegrees and demonstrated commitment to human rights to work full-time at PILI for the duration of one year as Program Fellows. They will work under the supervision of PILI's Legal Officer (Institutional Reform).

The Access to Justice Fellow will work on matters relating to PILI's work in the area of legal aid law reform and other access to justice activities. The work will be focused but not limited to the Balkans and the Russian Federation.

The Law and Governance Fellow will work on matters relating to PILI's work in the area of law and governance, specifically freedom of association, freedom of information and administrative remedies.

Specific responsibilities may include:
- Organizing workshops, roundtables and other events scheduled for 2003.

- Research and writing;
- Correspondence with project partners and experts;
- Preparing for and participating in meetings and conferences;
- General organization and project management;
- Other program duties as assigned by supervising Legal Officer.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS:

A law degree from a university in one of the countries in the region is required. Advanced written and oral English and at least one language relevant to the region, as well as excellent research and writing skills, are required. A demonstrated commitment to human rights is required. Fluency in Russian is desirable. Fluency in one of the local languages in the Balkans is also desirable for the Access to Justice Fellow position. The successful candidate will be goal-oriented with strong attention to details and the ability to manage multiple projects within tight deadlines.

Interested applicants should submit a cover letter and CV, as well as an original writing sample in English (maximum 5 pages) and at least three letters of recommendation, including at least one reference familiar with the applicant's skills and experience in a working environment. Applicants interested in applying for more than one of the Program Fellows positions should indicate their order of preference for each position.

SALARY: Salary will be commensurate with experience.

CLOSING DATE: October 15th, 2003

Please submit your CV and cover letter to the e-mail address pili@pili.org stating the position title in the Subject line or fax +36-1-327-3879.

****LEGAL EXCELLENCE PROGRAM, SUMMER POSITIONS, VANCOUVER:**
This summer, their office will be hiring 10 second year law students. At least one of those positions is reserved for an aboriginal student. Website: <http://canada.justice.gc.ca/en/dept/lep-pea/regions/vancouver.html>.

Deadline for applications is October 10th.

Also, if there are any questions concerning

employment with their office, please feel free to contact him directly by email edward.burnet@justice.gc.ca or by phone at (604) 666-0792.

Edward Burnet
Legal Excellence Program Co-coordinator
Vancouver

Send your application directly.

****URGENT:** A centrally located downtown law firm is seeking 3rd and/or 4th year law students to assist with the review of documents on a contract basis.

The candidates must be self-motivated, computer literate, able to offer a minimum of 12 hours per week during regular working hours and available to start immediately.

For more information contact: Ms. K.D. Snow - 877-3029

**** Associate Lawyer, Neff Law Office:** The boutique law firm offers personal services related to wills and powers of attorney, estate planning and administration, trusts, and elder law. They are seeking to add an associate to their team who has a keen interest in estates and elder-related areas of law. Flexible hours are possible. The ideal candidate is a team player, enthusiastic, an independent self-starter with strong interpersonal skills and possesses strong drafting, analytical and research skills. Two to three years' experience is ideal; however, they will also consider candidates recently called to the Bar with some exposure to, or life experience related to, their practice areas.

The main office is located in the Kanata-Stittsville area of Ottawa. A satellite office is located in the Lincoln Heights area near Carling and Richmond Road. Please fax a covering letter and resume in strict confidence to (613) 836-7123.

Donna S.M. Neff
Barrister & Solicitor, T.E.P.
Neff Law Office
Email: donna.neff@nefflawoffice.com
1869 Maple Grove Road
Stittsville (Ottawa)
ON
K2S 1B9
Fax: 613-836-7123
Work: 613-836-9915

2) ENTENTE DE RECRUTEMENT

Vous la trouvez en "attachment" (note de l'éditeur: prière de se référer au site mentionné à la fin de la Newsletter). Je souhaite attirer votre attention sur l'Annexe A qui porte sur le recrutement spécial d'automne. Veuillez noter que ce recrutement spécial s'adresse aux étudiants qui participent aux recrutements de New York, Boston et Toronto. Si vous êtes intéressé(e) à envoyer votre candidature à un cabinet de Montréal, vous devez l'envoyer directement. Le Service de placement ne recueillera pas les candidatures.

3) TORONTO SUMMER RECRUITMENT OCIs

IMPORTANT: Please take note the the upcoming 2 steps:

- Notification of interviews: These names will be posted at the CPO on Tuesday, October 7, 2003, at 10 a.m. If you have been selected for an interview, make sure to ask for your sign-up number, which you will need on Sign-Up Day.

- Sign-Up Day: There will be a sign-up session at the CPO on Wednesday, October 8, 2003, at 12:30 p.m. Students will schedule their interviews according to their preferences. Sign-up will be done following the order of the sign-up numbers distributed on October 7, 2003.

VERY IMPORTANT: Be sure to register a phone number and e-mail address with the CPO. You should be able to receive messages at that number.

WHICH FIRMS ARE COMING ON CAMPUS?

This year, 27 Toronto law firms will conduct On-Campus Interviews (OCIs) at McGill University. Four other Toronto firms have expressed an interest in receiving applications from McGill students for possible interviews at their offices (Résumé Program). The list is available at the Career Placement Office (CPO) (green sheets).

PROCEDURE:

. OCIs Day: All Toronto firms will be conducting their first round of interviews on the same day, namely Thursday, October 16, 2003. The interviews will take place in the Mont-Royal Conference Center, 2200 Mansfield (front entry: 1000 Sherbrooke St. W., near Peel St.).

. Call Day will be Friday, October 24, 2003, 8 a.m. This is when students find out whether they will participate in the second round of interviews.

. Second Round of Interviews: Selected students will be invited to meet with partners in their offices in Toronto, on November 3, 4, and 5, 2003. Please note that firms interpret your willingness to come and meet more partners, to visit the firm, etc. as a sign of your interest. Students are expected to take care of their own travel and accommodation arrangements.

. Communications of offers will be made starting at 5 p.m. on Wednesday, November 5, 2003.

ON OCIs DAY:

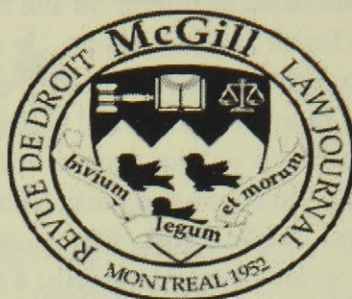
You will be asked to wait quietly in the lobby. At the signal from the CPO staff, you will then proceed to the interview booth. Each firm will interview up to 19 candidates on that one day. Each interview will last 18 minutes. A student could potentially interview with up to 19 firms that day, although we strongly recommend that students take a strategic approach when planning their interviews. At the 18 minute bell, students will be asked to return to lobby for 2 minutes before proceeding to their next interview. Employers have requested the 2-minute waiting period so that they have time to jot down notes.

PREPARATION

Students participating in the Toronto OCIs are strongly advised to review the guidelines on the LSUC website at:

<http://education.lsuc.on.ca>. For contact coordinates and information on the firms, please consult the Applicant Information Booklet available at the CPO (or on the web at: www.mccarthy.ca - click on Student Recruitment, then on Toronto). Please check the McGill list of participating employers to find out which ones are coming on campus and which ones wish to receive applications from McGill students (green sheets). Sample résumés and cover letters, information on interview techniques, and a list of potential interview questions can be found in the McGill Legal Employment Handbook, available free of charge at the CPO.

[This copy of CPO Newsletter was truncated. You may access the full version at <http://www.law.mcgill.ca/cpo/careerlink-en.htm>.]

**McGill Law Journal**

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**La Revue de droit de McGill voudrait féliciter la nouvelle équipe
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The Journal continues to welcome all student papers recommended by professors, in addition to relevant book notes (800 -1000 words). Please feel free to stop by our office, in the basement of 3661 Peel, or e-mail us with your submissions and suggestions at journal.law@mcgill.ca